

(No Model.)

G. H. ADDINSELL.
SHIRT.

No. 561,851.

Patented June 9, 1896.

Fig. 1.

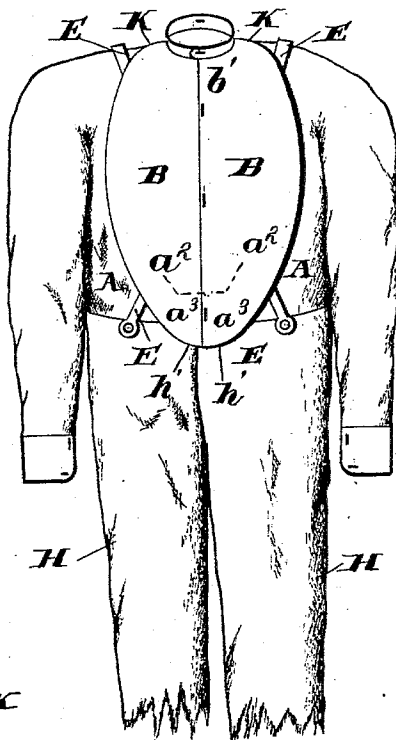


Fig. 2.

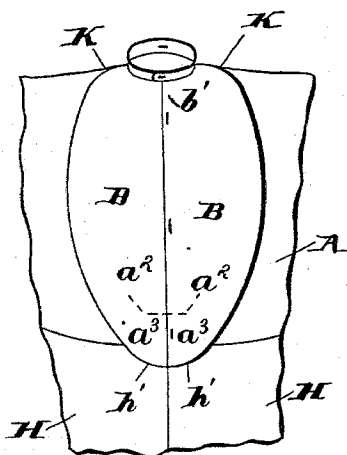


Fig. 3.

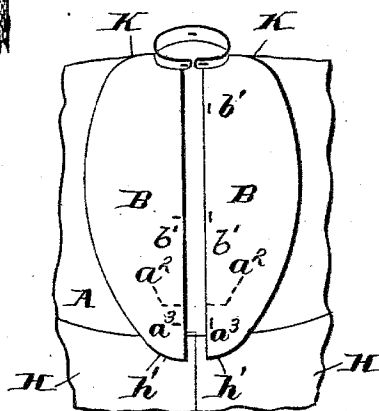


Fig. 4.

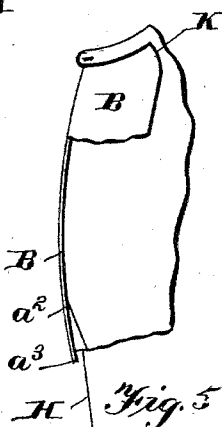
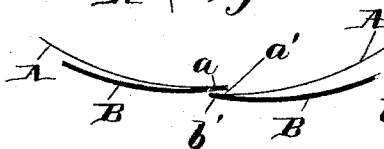


Fig. 5.



Witnesses
Geo. E. Fitch.
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Inventor
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE HENRY ADDINSELL, OF LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND.

SHIRT.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 561,851, dated June 9, 1896.

Application filed December 10, 1895. Serial No. 571,709. (No model.) Patented in England December 15, 1886, No. 16,457, and May 29, 1895, No. 10,642.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE HENRY ADDINSELL, manufacturer, a subject of the Queen of Great Britain, residing at 63 Lord Street, Liverpool, in the county of Lancaster, England, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Shirts, of which the following is a specification.

The invention has been patented in England, No. 16,457, dated December 15, 1886, and No. 10,642, dated May 29, 1895.

The special features of novelty in my invention will be described hereinafter, and particularly pointed out in the claim.

In order that my said invention may be clearly understood and more easily carried into practical effect, I have appended hereto a sheet of drawings illustrating an example of the same.

Figure 1 is a perspective view showing the shirt with the braces E passing under the sides of the front to the trousers H. Fig. 2 is a front view of the front B and part of the shirt A closed. Fig. 3 is a similar view to Fig. 2 with the front open. Fig. 4 is a vertical section and part elevation and side view for the purpose of showing the connection between the body of the shirt and the front at a^2 . Fig. 5 is a cross-section through the two sides of the front, showing the connection between the front B and the shirt-body A.

On reference to the drawings it will be seen that the front is quite free from the shirt over all the important part of its surface—that is, its under surface is united thereto at the underneath part of the outer or extreme edges

b' to the shirt-body A at a' . It is also united at the top part at K along the shoulder for such a distance as will allow the braces freedom in passing over the shoulders underneath the front B. Then at the lower part the front is held to the body by a short line of fine stitching $a^2 a^2$, which is of very great importance, but in such a manner as to allow perfect freedom to the lower portion $a^3 a^3$ to pass over the top $h' h'$ of the trousers H. It will thus be seen that there is no impediment to the free action of the front above the braces E and the top of the trousers h' , and that there are no seams connecting the front with the body at any parts under the observed portion of its surface to mark the outer surface during the operation of ironing.

These shirts may be made with the openings at the back instead of the front part and of any external pattern or design.

What I claim, then, is—

In combination, the shirt-body, the bosom connected thereto by stitching at the central part of the bosom running vertically, and having the transverse stitches a^2 at its lower central part leaving the lower flaps a^3 and the stitching at K, extending along the shoulders, the central stitching leaving the side flaps of the bosom free substantially as described.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I affix my name in the presence of two witnesses.

GEORGE HENRY ADDINSELL.

Witnesses:

WILLIAM ERNEST TAYLOR,
H. MERCER.